

## Farm Bloc Will Aid Rail Board; Seek Rate Cut

**Legislative Program Aims at Amendment of Esch-Cummins Law, Enactment of New Long-Term Credits To Cut Tax Exemptions**

**Action on Ford Muscle Shoals Bid Demanded; Truth in Fabrics Bill Is Indorsed**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—As a result of conferences between leaders of the farm bloc in the House and Senate and the representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as well as of other farm organizations, the legislative program for the coming winter has been mapped out. Leaders of the farm bloc say it is the intention to press vigorously the enactment of this program.

An important feature is the sweeping amendment of the transportation act known as the Esch-Cummins law. It will be made to amend this measure so as to strengthen the Railroad Labor Board and also to revise the provisions of the law relating to the object of changing the rate-making clauses will be to facilitate the reduction of railroad rates. From all parts of the agricultural sections come complaints of the high freight rates on agricultural products, according to farm bloc members.

Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, chairman of the farm bloc in the House, after a conference to-day with the Senate, said that the chief features of the legislative program of the bloc are:

One of the foremost subjects, he said, will be new farm credit legislation. Effort will be made to pass a bill for a system of long-term credits based on farm products, including livestock. The farmer elements in Congress will press other banking and financial measures. One of these provides for increasing from \$10,000 to \$25,000 the amount which the Farm Land Bank can loan on a single property.

Encouragement will be given to legislation to prevent or curtail the further issue of tax exempt securities.

While the farm bloc had not prepared to indorse the Henry Ford offer for Muscle Shoals, it will urge that this be closed up at the short session this winter.

The truth-in-fabric bill, to provide against the use of shoddy and reworked wool unless it is so branded, is another feature of the farm bloc program.

Representative Dickinson said the farm bloc would support comprehensive amendments of the transportation act, both with reference to the Railroad Labor Board and railroad rates. The bill is known as Section 10A of the transportation act, which prescribes rate-making by groups of roads as a whole, and contemplates that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall fix rates which will yield a reasonable net return by groups or for the roads as a whole, is the plan backed by most of the farm bloc members.

Mr. Dickinson, head of the bloc in the House, said he would like to see the Senate take up the repeal of Section 10A and also to restore the powers of the Railroad commissions.

**French Reply on British Indemnity Plan Is Ready**

PARIS, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—The reply of the French government to the British reparations proposal calling for a two to four year moratorium for Germany has been drawn up by M. Barthou and presented to Premier Poincaré for approval. Though details are withheld until the scheme is presented to the commission, the French government's chief feature is firm insistence upon further and more rigid control of German finances before any relief is granted by the commission.

The reply virtually rejects the British proposition, as announced by Sir John Bradbury, and offers in its place a substitute which deals much less leniently with Germany. Stress is laid on the necessity of a Brussels conference and of some general understanding on inter-allied debts and the whole reparations question before January.

**Cork Hears Peace Reports**

CORK, Oct. 18.—Peace rumors have been circulating for the last few days. It is reported that prominent representatives of both sides in the conflict have conferred in a small place about twelve miles from Cork. Social sources profess ignorance of all movements, but according to well-informed persons, progress has been made and a settlement is declared to be imminent.

**"Smile and Look Pleasant"**

"Oh, Ned, was my harness on straight when they took my picture on the Avenue the other day? And did the picture go on the Society Page of one of the papers?" asked Knickerbocker Winnie of teammate Ned. "Yes and no," grunted long suffering Ned. "Our harness was on straight and our picture was hanging in the Knickerbocker exhibit to show that clean horses and a clean wagon are necessary to clean, pure, healthy ice—the kind that we deliver. Our names were on the picture, so we'll have lots of people recognizing us on the street, and our picture will probably be exhibited at Dr. Chapeland's show, too."

"I'm getting famous," said teasing Winnie, with a loving nip on Ned's cheek.

**Knickerbocker ICE Company**

## 7 Victims Identify "Tickling Burglar"

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The "Tickling Burglar," who terrorized South St. Louis for six weeks, has been arrested and identified by seven of his victims. Police say he has confessed to three of the charges against him. The prisoner was brought here from Terre Haute, Ind., by Patrolman William J. Hohn, on whose beat many of the robberies attributed to the "Tickling Burglar" occurred. He is Leonard Fernandez, twenty-two years old. Fernandez, according to the police, made a written confession that he robbed three homes of small sums.

He admitted orally, police said, that he tickled the feet of Miss Marie Albright.

**Edison Marvels At New Magic Of Electricity**

(Continued from page one)

men were kept busy photographing him during the inspection.

Mr. Edison first was escorted to the research laboratory, where he met Dr. W. R. Whitney, the director. He was shown the process of making tungsten lamps by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, the inventor, and was next taken in charge by Dr. Irving Langmuir, who explained the manufacture of 100,000 candle-power glass lamps, the largest and most brilliant in the world.

He then went to the radio room and looked over a contrivance for "transmitting radio waves," which he said "takes the place of mathematics." At the 20 kilowatt Langmuir amplifying electro tubes, which have superseded the Alexanderson alternator in long distance radio broadcasting. His next object of inspection was the "talking movie," and it was here that he exclaimed, "What next?"

He declined an invitation to talk into the microphone for a record of his voice, saying:

"You can't get me to talk even into a phonograph."

Probably the most spectacular demonstration of the day, as well as the most picturesque, as it brought Edison and Charles P. Steinmetz together, was the staging in Mr. Steinmetz's laboratory of one of his now famous "lightning shows." Mr. Edison was so interested that it required several repetitions to satisfy him, in one of which he checkedmate some insulator shattering by having one insulator placed above the other.

During the demonstrations the two electrical wizards kept up a running conversation of questions and answers on technical points, with little "joking" thrown in. On the rest of the tour Mr. Edison was chiefly interested in the "mercury boiler."

"I never thought that water was the best for steam power," he told W. L. Emmet, inventor of the boiler.

Following the tour and a light luncheon given him and his early associates, Mr. Edison was interviewed.

"It is a very remarkable day," he said. "Some of the things I have seen I am quite familiar with, and some I am not."

"I am surprised at the success attained by Coolidge with his tungsten lamp filament. I was not successful in my experiments with so rebellious a metal, and I would not have thought his results possible thirty years ago. It goes to show that if you want a thing bad enough, and will stick to it, you'll get it. I had a great many other things to do, and I could not stick to my tungsten experiment."

"The mercury boiler" interested me greatly. I think there is something in that. But it is like playing poker with all blue chips—a risky business—because of the question of commercial value. However, I like what I call 'gambling research.' You've got to gamble at times if you are to get anywhere."

He expressed himself as highly interested in the "lightning show," saying he had never worked at high voltages for power transmission.

"It all leads to a greater distance and

was doing so from selfish motives, and at the same time declared that he had absolutely nothing to gain. His remarks were received with cheers.

The convention adopted a resolution calling for a bill which in time of war would give the President the power to draft not only men, but material and capital. The bill was presented by Colonel George E. Leach, of Minneapolis.

Greetings from the British Legion, signed by the Prince of Wales and General Haig, were presented by Major J. B. Brunel-Cohen. The convention cheered the British delegate for several minutes.

"There is no limit to what you and we can achieve so long as we start with the same object," he declared. "It is impossible ever for the United States and Great Britain to disagree. We may quarrel among ourselves like members of a family, but in the open we must be on the same side."

"The hope of the world rests with you here in America. I put it to you that you cannot keep out of the world's politics, however much you may desire to do so. I appeal to you here to join with us across the ocean, to come and help solve our problems together. Only you can do this, and with your help all will be solved. Without it, we in Europe are struggling in the wilderness."

Edis Gioja, president of the Italian Grand Federation of Disabled Veterans, addressed the convention in Italian.

**Parade Two Hours**

The parade started about 2 o'clock and continued for more than two hours. The formation was column of platoons. Each state bore banners designating their home state. Twenty-five bands provided the music.

At 4 o'clock the column was halted and Hanford MacNider at its head, accompanied by the delegates of seven Allied countries, ordered the sounding of "Taps." The entire procession stood motionless for a full minute with heads bowed in tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice during the war.

At the session of the Legion Auxiliary which was adopted unanimously, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart a resolution urging Congress to close the ports of this country to all immigrants for a period of five years was adopted.

Mrs. William Keene, of New York, was appointed a member of the committee from the auxiliary which will bring greetings and a message offering the support of the women to the legionnaires in convention to-morrow.

Mrs. Suzanne Farnum, of Belgium, told of the suffering in her country prior to America's entry into the war and of the work accomplished by the Americans. She declared that America had nothing to gain but peace for the world.

The members of the other political parties, held to-day.

The first popular balloting for a President of the Republic will therefore take place in the spring of 1925. On the question represents a victory for the new United Socialist party, which gave the bourgeoisie parties the choice of holding a Presidential election next December or leaving Herr Ebert in office until 1926, which would give him the seven-year term provided for by the constitution. After some discussions, the Radicals finally consented to the Clerical party's suggestion that the election be postponed until 1926.

**To Increase Water Pressure in Lower East Side District**

A warning to property owners in the district bounded by Houston Street, the East River, Oliver Street and Essex Street and East Broadway has been issued by the Taxpayers' Association to the effect that an increase in water pressure will be effective on October 25. An inspection of piping is needed to prevent possible breakage in the plumbing.

## Legion Votes To Continue Bonus Fight

**New York Delegates Campaign to Elect Deegan National Commander; Landis Flays Profiteers**

**British Send Greetings**

**Auxiliary Wants Ports Shut to Immigrants for Five Years; Veterans Parade**

**By Walter J. Fenton**

AMERICAN LEGION EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—After one of the liveliest sessions of its convention and an afternoon devoted to the greatest parade in the history of this city, the American Legion and its auxiliary gathered to-night along the river front to witness a display of fireworks by the United States navy. The New York delegation, consisting of about 250 members, started in earnest a campaign for the election of their Past State Commander William D. Deegan, to the office of national commander.

A resolution urging the continuance of the fight for the adjusted compensation was offered by John Thomas Taylor, chairman of the national legislative committee. State Commander Albert S. Callan of New York seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

It was made known that Colonel Charles R. Forbes, head of the Veterans' Bureau, who came here last Saturday as the guest of the Legion, departed with his staff after receiving a long distance telephone call. Early in the convention it was said that Colonel Forbes was here to defeat the election of William F. Deegan. The director denied this, but said that as a legionnaire he would like to see an overseas man elected.

**Landis Scores Profiteers**

Kenesaw Mountain Landis addressed the convention this morning and scored the war profiteers. He added that some of the people who are advocating the adjusted compensation bill

a higher voltage in power transmission," he continued. "We cannot tell where it will end."

Mr. Edison said that the plectrum (vacuum) tubes inspected by him in the radio laboratory "should lead to a great advance in radio transmission. He expressed doubt that the tubes might open another big field," but qualified this with a "maybe, under certain conditions."

As to the general "talking movie" principle, while not discussing the new invention he had just witnessed specifically, he "didn't quite know about that."

"I had no trouble in synchronizing the voice and the pictures in the machine I experimented with eleven years ago," he said, "and I had all on the same shaft. But the demonstration was successful only in Japan. The speaking character, I found, kills the movie part of it, because of a psychological phenomenon."

The interview led to the possibility of cramming entire operas on a single phonograph record.

"I have a new record at my home," said Mr. Edison, "containing all of Poe's 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue'—16,000 words."

During the afternoon some extremely secret "mysteries of mysteries" were shown Mr. Edison alone, and a run about the town of Schenectady and a trip to the Mohawk Country Club completed the visit.

**Ebert May Stay in Office In Germany Till June, '25**

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (By The Associated Press).—An extension of President Ebert's tenure of the office of chief executive until June 30, 1925, is now practically assured. All the political parties have agreed to the introduction of a bill in the Reichstag amending Article 108 of the constitution to this effect, and the bill is certain of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The step was decided upon after a conference between Chancellor Wirth and the leaders of the Coalition with

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**For the best Turkish**

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## Dr. Ryan Criticizes Harding's Attitude In Amnesty Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Harding's policy on granting executive clemency to prisoners sentenced for violation of the espionage act during the war was characterized to-day as "fundamentally wrong and unjust" in a letter sent to the White House by Dr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Council, according to an announcement made by the Joint Amnesty Committee.

Dr. Ryan's letter was in response to one from the President, written September 26, in which the Executive, saying that he was opposed to general amnesty but would consider every case on its merits, declined to grant a second hearing to a committee favoring liberation of all war prisoners.

In his letter the President said in part:

"I think I have already made it manifest that I am willing to give an ear to those who appeal on behalf of these prisoners. I have never changed my position in opposing a general amnesty. Each of these cases must be considered on its merits. I have already made a study of several of the cases and have decided ready for very early issue. These documents have been delayed because I thought it undesirable to pardon men with W. W. tendencies in a time when the nation was greatly threatened by the existing industrial strikes. In a very short time there will be a considerable number of sentences commuted."

Writing under date of yesterday, Dr. Ryan replied in part as follows:

"The announcement in this morning's papers of the conditional pardon of six political prisoners recalls to mind your letter to me, dated September 26, on this subject. In that communication you said that within a very

short time 'a considerable number' of sentences would be commuted.

"You have consistently refused to grant these prisoners general amnesty. Each case 'must be considered on its merits.' I believe this position to be fundamentally wrong and unjust. All the prisoners in question are serving time merely for spoken or written opposition to the war. None of them is expiating an act of violence. The utterances and expressions charged against them were relatively mild, and did not constitute an appreciable obstacle to military operations.

"On any theory of penal justice that any reasonable man would undertake to defend, these men have made full expiation and have been sufficiently punished."

**Overregulating Roads Hurts Nation, Says Hoover**

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Too much regulation of the country's railroads is responsible for the inability of the roads to meet the transportation demands of the country, and this failure of the rail systems costs the producers and consumers of necessities of life a sum equal to the cost of administering the Federal government, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in one of two addresses here to-day.

Secretary Hoover completed here a series of speeches on behalf of Senator Townsend, who should be returned, said the Secretary, because of his close contact with administrative affairs and his prominent position in Congress.

Discussing the rail situation, Mr. Hoover said:

"Every year there has developed a serious car shortage, and as a result there is to-day in New York a 5 per cent premium per bushel on wheat for export, owing to the inability of the railroads to move grain in sufficient quantity to fill foreign demand. This premium does not add to the wealth of the farmer, but is a direct charge against his just profit."

**ONE SHEET OF PAPER**

ONE sheet of paper, with your business name engraved at the top, with your message typewritten on it, and your personal signature at the bottom, becomes your personal representative.

Does not this thought make you want that paper to be good, good enough for its purpose, good enough to speak for you, for your business, for your estimate of your business?

That is why so many business houses select Crane's Bond for their stationery.

100% selected new rag stock  
121 years' experience  
Bank notes of 22 countries  
Paper money of 438,000,000 people  
Government bonds of 18 nations

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BUSINESS PAPERS

**Saks & Company**

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We are now featuring

Men's Comfortable

Woolen

Underwear

for the brisk Wintry days ahead

At Very Reasonable Prices

Saks & Company carry at all times the most complete stock of fine underwear for men to be found anywhere in the City of New York. Our prices are always right for quality underwear—but particularly interesting are the four special items featured to-day.

**At 2.50**

Wool Mixed Union Suits, in ankle length models, with long or short sleeves; knee length effects with short sleeves; and the popular athletic styles—all unmatchable for warmth and comfort. Obtainable in natural tan color only. Sizes 34 to 50.

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Worsted Mixed Union Suits, in ankle length model, with long sleeves. Natural tan shades. Sizes 34 to 50. Ideal Winter underwear, remarkably priced.

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Fire Hits Broadalbin, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—With a sixty-mile-an-hour gale fanning the flames, fire to-night destroyed part of the business section of Broadalbin, a village eight miles east of this city.

Ten buildings were wiped out, with a loss of upward of \$100,000. The village was without fire protection, and had it not been for the work of the Greenham from Gloversville, Johnson, Amsterdam and Mayfield the entire village would have been destroyed. The fire started in the Earl Hotel barn, owned by John Holleran.

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BUSINESS PAPERS

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